YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1872.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyping and Engraving, neatly and promptly exeouted at the lowest rates.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWCTY.-FROM ABROAD-A KISS WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.-Ross Hoop, Matinee at 18. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-Escared FROM SING

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-GRAND INSTRUMENTAL NBW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

WITH SUPPLEMENT. New York, Saturday, August 10, 1872.

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THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.-It is now pretty well understood that our representatives in Geneva have concluded their case and that the English counsel are preparing the response. In the meantime, and during the recess, Messra. Evarts, Cushing and Waite have left Geneva to recuperate and freshen up for the concluding acts of the arbitration sensa-

THE DEMOCRACY OF THIS CITY On local affairs, according to all accounts, are split up into cliques and factions to an extent never known before, and never were the politicians so perplexed in their efforts to estimate the chances of Tom, Dick and Harry in our next municipal election. There are too many captains and too many cooks, and confusion reigns supreme in the captain's office and in the

THE CENSUS-NOT ENOUGH GIRLS TO GO ROUND.-It is reported that the complete consus returns of the United States for 1870 give us these startling statistics of our population:-

Surplus of men and boys..... 428,859

A surplus of 428,859 men and boys is something really startling when it is considered that Adam and Eve, one man and one woman. is the law of the creation. But as in the chapter of accidents there are more fatalities among boys than girls, and more widows than widowers, and more old maids than old bachelors, our surplus of men and boys is in the infantile, and not in the adult population. So time at last makes all things even."

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE. - Mayor Hall said in the Board of Apportionment, on Thursday, that, after an examination of the subject, he found the city authorities are allowed no discretion in the matter of furnishing funds to the East River Bridge Company. Whether or not the directors of that corporation use the money judiciously or honestly, they are legally entitled to it, and the city is bound to furnish it. In this view of the case the Comptroller was directed to raise one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this purpose. Every citizen is glad to see this grand work go on and impatient for its early completion, but it seems as though the city, in consideration of its large contribution. should have some voice as to whether the oney shall be thrown into the river or prudently expended.

try-Government Action Thereon-Large Custom House Receipts-The Dry Goods Epidemic.

One of the most often repeated and urgent

pleas of the republican orators and newspapers for the re-election of General Grant is the alleged successful financial policy of the administration. It must be admitted, too, that if this be well founded General Grant's administration has one strong claim at least to public favor. The able management of the national finances of a great nation is of more importance in promoting the welfare of the people than are the mere partisan political questions of the day. Let us look, then, at the grounds for this plea of wisdom and ability in managing the finances of the country. It is not, however, with a view to political effectto the Presidential contest—so much, that we enter upon this subject, as for the purpose of correcting wrong impressions and to show our actual financial condition and what the coun-

About three hundred millions of the national debt—a seventh of the whole interest-bearing portion of the debt—has been paid off in little more than three years of General Grant's administration. This, undoubtedly, is an important and gratifying fact, and it is the one chiefly which the republicans delight to dwell upon. In connection with this they claim the merit for the administration of having collected the revenue more faithfully than it had been collected previously. It is but fair to admit this fact also. Then, within the present year, the party in power has taken off fifty millions of taxation. Whatever may have been the motive, and if even the object was to court popular favor on the eve of a Presidential election, a republican Congress and the administration are entitled to credit for the boon. So far, then, as the party in power have brought about these results, it has the right to speak about them and to claim commendation.

But is the liquidation of three hundred millions of the interest-bearing debt due to the financial policy or wisdom of the administration? Was it wise even to pay off the debt so rapidly? When General Grant came into power a revenue system was in operation that brought an income of over four hundred millions a year and kept the Treasury full to repletion. It was the same during Mr. Johnson's administration. Though the revenue was not as well collected; though, in fact, there were stupendous frauds while Mr. Johnson was in the White House, arising chiefly from the bitter hostility of a republican Congress to the President and the corruption of the republican party, a large sum of the public debt was liquidated, besides an enormous amount of floating war indebtedness discharged, during that administration. Yet neither the republicans nor any other parties ever thought of giving Mr. Johnson credit for what was accomplished. It was the revenue system-a war revenue after the war ceased-together with the wonderful resources of the country and ability of the people to bear taxation, that kept the Treasury full and enabled the government to pay so much of the debt. With the exception of having collected the revenue better, General Grant's adminisistration is not more entitled to credit for paying off a large amount of debt than was that of Mr. Johnson. And it must be borne in mind, as we have said, that Mr. Johnson was embarrassed at every step by a hostile Congress, while with General Grant all has been plain sailing. But, indeed, neither could help having an enormous surplus revenue under the system that existed. The liquidation of the debt resulted necessarily from the taxes imposed. There was no other way of disposing of the vast and surplus income.

The policy of General Grant's administration was to keep up this burdensome taxation, in order to pay off rapidly the public debt, and the views of the dominant party in Congress accorded with that. No doubt the object was partly political-was with a view to obtain public approbation. The Secretary of the Treasury particularly has this object in view, as is shown by his reiterated speeches, in which he claims so much credit for the financial policy of the administration. But, apart from this, we are willing to concede that the administration supposed this policy would improve the credit of the government, enable the Secretary to fund the debt at a lower rate of interest and to bring about specie payments. Still, behind all this, there was the old protectionist idea of Mr. Boutwell and the New England republicans, of which he is a true representative. They understood very well that the more revenue the government called for the higher must taxes and duties be maintained. and, consequently, the greater protection would be afforded to the home manufacturers. New England became rich through the war; and the accumulation of a vast public debt, which made a large revenue necessary, has continued to be in that way an advantage to that section of the country and manufacturers generally, while other sections and the mass of the American people have been the sufferers. It will be seen, then, that by keeping up a large revenue, ostensibly for the purpose of paying off the debt and improving the credit of the government, Mr. Boutwell has been serving his New

England friends and other manufacturers. While this result has been obtained, we do not see that the financial policy of the administration has improved the credit of the government, or brought us nearer specie payments than if a different policy had been pursued. On the contrary, there is reason to believe our credit would have risen, the country have been more prosperous, and we should have been nearer specie payments if less revenue had been called for, if taxation had been reduced, and the general industry of the people stimulated through a removal of the unnecessary burdens imposed. Political economists will understand this without going into an elaborate argument. Every dollar unnecessarily abstracted from industry by taxation, would, if left in the hands of the people, add much more to the productive wealth of the nation. Capitalists and the creditors of a country look more to industrial capacity and the way the resources of a people are used than to an extravagant collection and display of money. Mr. Boutwell's plethoric Treasury has neither been a benefit to the national credit por brought us nearer a gold basis. At the same time that this imposes a burden upon the people, it leads to habits of extravagance in

s peculation. Economy in government is likely to induce economy among the people. hundred millions or more of gold lying idle in the Treasury for years the Secretary could not bring us to specie payments, and with his enormous surplus revenue he has not been able to bring our six per cents but to a trifle higher in the market than the British three per cents, although our boundless resources are well known abroad. The truth is, our national finances have been badly managed, and the fluancial policy of the administration, or rather of Mr. Boutwell, is a failure.

notice the extraordinary receipts from customs

at this port since the 1st of the month, when the amended Tariff law came into operation. They have been over a million of dollars a day, or for six days (Sunday excluded) six million seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars. The cause of this movement is known to our business men and is abnormal. Merchants held back their goods till the amended, or new Tariff law came into operation, in order to save the percentage of duty reduced by that law. Hence the eagerness to withdraw their goods from bond and to get them through the Custom House now, and the consequent enormous amount paid for duties. Yet we learn that the numerous bonded warehouses remain crammed, and that there is no room to receive more goods. At the same time every vessel arriving is freighted down to the gunwale with valuable merchandise. No doubt numerous and large orders were given abroad by our merchants as soon as they knew the duties were to be reduced, with the expectation that there would be a greater demand. How far their anticipations may be realized remains to be seen. They are sagacious business men and may not have exceeded the demand in their importations. Indeed, there is such a raging dry goods epidemic in this country that there seems to be scarcely a limit to the wants of the market. Our people, and especially the women, appear to be going crazy about dry goods. Nearly half the productive industry of the country, perhaps, is absorbed in this luxury. Merchants, tradesmen, mechanics, laborers and all classes work intently from morning till night, more to pay for the extravagance of dress than for the mere necessaries of life. How many of our men are kept at the mill of anxious toil, and even to the breaking down of their health, to pay for the dry goods extravagance of their families. Ninetenths of the conversation of women, wherever they may be, and a great deal of their time are devoted to this subject. It seems to be the sum of their existence. With all our wealth, industry and natural resources the nation is getting deeper and deeper in debt every year for dry goods and other luxuries, and for dry goods especially. All the gold we extract from the earth, and more, is drained from the country to pay the balance of trade against us. Our cotton, corn, flour and other products do not discharge our foreign indebtedness for importations. The interest on our securities held abroad can hardly be less than sixty to eighty millions of gold. And with all the money and wealth of labor that immigrants bring, our fifty thousand or more American absentees in Europe, mostly of the rich class, draw, probably, an equal amount from this country. Should we be surprised, then, that we cannot get to specie payments, or that gold even should rise? Evidently more economy is needed. It is time war extravagances and war prices should cease. Economy should begin with the government. We want a muchreduced revenue, much less taxation and lower prices. The influence of such a change would soon be felt. The people would learn the habit of being more economical. A nation cannot continue to run into debt all the time any more than individuals without coming to a day of reckoning.

The local Dogberrys in Jersey City promise to afford some amusement in the course of the war which has been raging in that wonderful city for some time. Notwithstanding Jersey's great fame for the Draconian severity of its laws, the Commonwealth stands in great danger of being overthrown by the very power on which it depended for the maintenance of its fame. With the unlucky dipping of the Police Commissioners into the political pie in search of nice little plums there came to light certain abuses which other Jersey politicians could not suffer, seeing they derived no profit from them, and hence the crusade against the police authorities, which promises to develop an unusual number of ridiculous situations. Already we see the police stations turned into citadels, which the occupants are prepared to defend against the authorities named by the Governor. The new Commissioners are resolute knights, and will not be scared by sight of brandished locust. How the matter is to end is difficult to see. If the convicted Commissioners make good their threat to resist removal the Governor might feel himself justified in calling out the militia-horse, foot and artillery-and laying siege to the headquarters in due form. The result would be exciting, and under the influence of the world-renowned Jersey lightning both parties would, in all probability, act like heroes. If such should be the end of the Dogberry war Jersey would be immortalized and the siege of Troy eclipsed forever. So far things look threatening, though the leaders on both sides rival the politeness of the French and English guards at Fontenoy in their bowing and scraping before entering on the decisive work of skull-cracking. Things are in a dangerous condition, and any moment may precipitate a conflict. A mementous hour in the history of Jersey is at hand, and an extra "flash" of Jersey lightning may precipitate a struggle which will live in the memory of mankind. The Police Headquarters have been put in a condition of defence, and should an assault be made a desperate resistance will certainly be offered. The fate of Jersey hangs in the balance, and an ill-considered act may plunge that hitherto peaceful land into all the agenies of an internecine struggle. Momentous events are looked for, and intense anxiety is felt for the peaceful solution of the police difficulty. We hope that no rash act will precipitate a conflict so fraught with danger to Jersey's prosperity, and would advise the rival Commissioners to adjourn to a quiet corner and settle the matter among themselvespeaceably if they can; but settle it anyhow.

A Proposed Nuisance.-A proposition before the Department of Docks to locate a dumpcommunity and encourages unhealthy ing ground at the foot of Maiden lane very apart from the actual finding of Livingstone,

properly excites the disgust of those interested in property or doing business in the lower part of the city. In a nutshell, the question is whether the Street-Cleaning Commis be saved the cartage of filth a mile or the largest ships which trade in this port be driven from the deepest water, commerce sacrific and real estate seriously depreciated? As New York lives mainly on her commerce little doubt need exist as to what is advisable in the

The Herald Expedition's Forced March to Ujiji-Finis Coronat Opus-The

Failure of the English Search Party. In connection with this subject we may Although the historic interest which attaches to the meeting of Livingstone and Stanley in the town of Ujiji, by the waters of Lake Tanganyika, is well fixed in the minds of all lovers of daring, humanitarianism and science, the letter of the HEBALD correspondent, dated November 23, 1871, describing the toils and incidents of the journey, will be read with a whetted appetite. Men do not daily endure such trials in such a cause, and the heart of grace which rose supreme above all obstacles and discouragements must be recognized. The regular caravan route to Ujiji, it must be remembered, was closed by the war of Mirambo, the powerful native chieftain, and the alternative was presented to the leader of the Herald expedition of either waiting at Kwihara until the "cruel war was over," or else pushing forward by a circuitous route. Tired of three months' forced inaction, Mr. Stanley chose the latter, and, in the teeth of remonstrance, started the caravan. The sickness and faint-heartedness of his white assistant, who had to be sent back to Kwihara to die after the expedition was a day or two on the march, did not deter him. The porters who deserted him and fled to their huts were collected and brought back with a vigor which alone gave promise of ultimate success. Their summary punishment, too, was something evidently necessary in Africa to insure obedience; at any rate it appears to have worked admirably, and, we are sure, the end will be found in this instance to justify the means. His road lay firstly to the southwest, and brought him to the fortified town of Ugunda, where he was hospitably received. Further on upon the road the scene with Ma-Manyara will awaken a decided feeling of amusement, as we fancy to ourselves the HEBALD correspondent astonishing this healthy African with a teaspoonful of brandy-a small quantity, truly, for one of the race on this Continent. The description of the beautiful land of Ukawendi will destroy many an old idea of the barrenness of Central Africa, while, even in the most unhealthy districts, the cultivation of the soil, with the meagre means at hand, shows the old school-book notion of sandy deserts to be an absurd assumption to supplement actual ignorance. Africa, in fact, like the house in Missouri which was bought on the sample of a single brick, has been labelled dangerous and inaccessible on the stories of Sahara drought, Guinea coast yellow fever and fighting Caffirs. The variety of racial distinctions, too, will be noted, and the fact that wherever the grasping Arabs have passed they have left the stamp of their avarice on the peoples whose chiefs levy tribute—that is, blackmail—on all travellers through their dominions. It is a bold thought, and one which some may live to see realized, which suggested to our correspondcut that the time may not be far off when the lands where to-day a white man's face is a wonder may witness the settlement on their broad slopes of thousands swept out of their overcrowded homes on the wave of emigration. While, however, so much of our own matchless country yearns for the plough, not to speak of Australia and New Zealand. the day of Central African colonization is at least a generation removed. Placed on record, it may nevertheless be recognized hereafter as prophecy, as we speak of Bishop Berkeley famous line!

Westward the course of empire takes its way. Among the natural curiosities encountered on that memorable journey was a floating bridge of grasses and water plants over the bosom of a river, and upon which the expedition had to trust its existence in order to gain the opposite bank. Few incidents possessing a ludicrous as well as a deeply dramatic side can be conceived better combining the two than the flight of the HERALD expedition from a Uhha village to escape the everlasting blackmail of the Wahha chieftains. As this was attended with considerable risk it added an additional zest to the joy experienced when it was learned from a passing caravan from Ujiji that a white man was then residing there. The feelings that rushed through all bosoms when the welcome tidings was received. and which lasted until the great explorer's hand was grasped by that of the HERALD correspondent, can best be appreciated by a perusal of the letter in to-day's HERALD than in any attempt to describe it here. The shout of hard-won triumph which led to the exultant cry, "Finis coronat opus," and with which our correspondent concludes his letter, will be

generally joined in wherever manhood is worthy of the name. Comparing curiously with this startling record of success we may turn to the abandonment of the English expedition, the reasons for which will be found in the communication to the London Times, written by the Rev. Charles New. Its misfortune was that it came on the "heel of the hunt," and was only ready to start when Mr. Stanley arrived at the coast. There would also seem to have been too many Richmonds in the field-a thing to be de plored when prompt action is demanded. The way in which the chiefs of the English search corps went backward and forward from Bagomoyo to Zanzibar, to consult with each other in one place and with the sapient Dr. Kirk in the other, suggests the thought that it was fortunate David Livingstone had not to wait on their arrival for assistance. The success of the Herald Expedition seems to have given their want of cohesiveness a finishing touch ending in thorough demoralization. Even after Stanley's arrival, we observe, from the Rev. Mr. New's epistle to the English, that the New York HERALD correspondent found means to equip and despatch a native caravan to Livingstone with stores for his two years' further explorations before the Englishmen had recovered from their surprise. The compliment of the reverend gentleman to the "determination. energy, perseverance, tact, pluck and endurance" of the HERALD commander comes, therefore, with the more force and grace when,

it is viewed in the light of the shilly-shallying and flitting of the English expe between Bagomoyo and Zanzibar.

The Case of Justice Keegh and the De bate in the English House of Com-

The despatch which we publish in another olumn informs us of the defeat, in the English House of Commons, of Counsellor Butt's motion to remove Justice Keogh. The motion was directly caused by the strongly partisan charge of Justice Keogh in giving judgment in the Galway election petition, by which Captain Nolan, the popular candidate, was unseated. In commenting on the conduct of certain Catholic clergymen who were charged with using undue influence the Judge allowed nimself to be carried beyond the bounds of good taste He denounced the priesthood in terms so violent and extravagant that the moderate press in England was scandalized, and such a storm of indignation aroused in Ireland that Judge Keogh was obliged to take refuge in England from fear of personal violence. Popular indignation, however, was not to be appeased by anything less than the degradation of the man who, it was charged, and soiled the purity of the ermine by a display of partisan violence out of keeping with that judicial impartiality that should be strictly maintained. It was not denied that in some instances his condemnations were merited, but he had shown that, while he was quick to detect and denounce anything savoring of intimidation on the popular side, he could be conveniently blind to conduct as reprehensible on the part of the landlord or governmental supporters. Nor was he content with simply ignoring the facts presented to him, but, contrary to the evidence, he absolulely exonerated the landlords from acts of gross intimidation which had been proved by reliable witnesses in his Court. This proceeding, more even than his attack on the priests, brought down on him the condemnation of all moderate men, because it was manifestly unjust. It gave a stronger and deeper tinge to the partisanship he had displayed in his denunciation of a class held in special reverence by the masses as their spiritual and political guides.

In appealing for justice to the English House of Commons Counsellor Butt had a deeper object than unscating Judge Keogh. He must have known from experience that Keogh's attack on the political action of the priests was in perfect harmony with the prevailing prejudice of the English mind, and that he could hope for no reparation in an English House of Commons. His motion was certain to be defeated, but he desired to provoke just the expression of opinion which resulted from the debate. The chief aim of the "federation party," of which Counsellor Butt is the leader, is to convince the upper and middle classes in Ireland that their interests or opinions have no weight with English statesmen. In this he has been completely successful. The tone of the House, the enthusiastic way in which the attacks of the landlord orators on the people and their leaders were received, will do more to embitter public feeling in Ireland than even the origipal insult, which has raised such a storm. Premier Gladstone and the government found themselves placed in an exceedingly unpleasant position. If they had dared they would have liked to disassociate themselves from Judge Keogh, but they could neither do so nor yet boldly defend him. So they were obliged from the beginning to adopt a noncommittal tone in his regard, which cannot be regarded in any other light than an unwilling admission of the charges of violent partisanship alleged against him. Considering the smallness of the Irish representation in the House of Commons, the majority of one hundred by which the government succeeded in defeating Counsellor Butt's motion must be looked on as a moral defeat of the government and a condemnation of the action of Judge Keogh. At the same time it will furnish a telling argument for the home rulers against the possibility of obtaining impartial justice at the hands of a foreign Parliament.

King Amadeus, Spain and Slavery,

A cable despatch which we print this morning has it that King Amadeus has signed a decree providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico. We should have called this news good had we not been so often deceived by similar reports. This same intelligence has, in fact, been so often repeated and has so often proved a snare that we almost feel vexed for Amadeus. The young man means well, but if he had known better he would not have lent himself to an old and worn-out deception. It is now thirtyfive years ago since Great Britain at an immense cost wiped out slavery, and it is fair to say that Spain from that time until now has been continually making promises and continually breaking them. Away from Turkey, there is now no European State blamable for the perpetuation of the slave trade but Spain. We have fought the fight and washed our hands. The one European State claiming to belong to civilization whose hands are not vet clean is Spain. Spain, in fact, has been blot on the map of the Old World and the oad element in the life of the New. Blot Spain out from the map of the world, and what we call European civilization is fairly respectable. We cannot blame Amadeus for what he has done. His youth and inexperience in his new circumstances must be his excuse; but Spain in the Old World and the New, and in spite of the sacred memories of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Charles the Fifth and Philip the Second, of Cardinal Ximenes and the Holy Inquisition, must be voted a nuisance. All that the world knows of Spain the world is desirous to be rid of, and the riddance cannot come too soon. The Spanish republic premised to make an end of slavery. The Spanish republic lied. Let Amadeus beware. He must not lend himself to Spanish THE OYSTER TRADE. - Few of us think, as we

swallow our Saddle Rocks, East Rivers or Shrewsburys, of the great aggregate value of the oyster trade of New York. The value of these bivalvular luxuries handled in our markets annually is from twenty-five to thirty million dollars. Most of this trade is concentrated about the foot of Spring street, which location the Commissioners of Docks have directed to be vacated. The dealers protest that to crowd them up the river above Fourteenth street, as is proposed, would be a great hardship and occasion serious loss,

Lo, the noble red man, lingers superfield the Broadway stages. He is too much and too many, and he comes quite too often. On the Plains, where the hardy pioneer seeks a home for himself and his children, his presence is not quite desirable. Yet there he is his own commissary, whereas in New York and Washington the Great Father is obliged to provide a purveyor for the painted and feathered Big Injun, his big and little braves, his squaws and papooses. Of all the savages who idly roamed this Continent before its settlement by Europeans only a few thousands have adopted civilized customs and industriese habits. These few live worthy lives upon their reservations, tilling the soil and ter flocks and herds like their white neighbor They have their churches and schools, respec the rights of property and govern thems by wise and liberal laws, like other well-ordered communities. These ask none of the theatrical talks and sensational shows which the government so generously bestows upon the hunter tribes who still maintain their savage tribal organizations and live by turns on what they can coax in gifts and annuities from the Washington authorities, on the fruits of the chase and on what they can steal from their neighbors. These wretches, when in our large cities, ever promise to abandon their wild life, to settle down and become husbandmen, like the Choctaws. They want money to build schoolhouses and churches. Rifles and revolvers, too, they want, with powder and balls, to shoot buffalo. These same weapons and ammunition, when Big Horn and Red Eagle have returned to their homes near the sunse are seen in company with scalping knives, and do fearful work among the settlers in Montana and Arizona. These Indian shows and talks have grown tiresome. Let us omit the farces, or teach the noble savages to omit the tragedies on the Plains and in the mountains. For years the wild tribes, who know no conscience and no ties of common humanity, have kept up this alternation of fair talk and fiendish butchery. Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, crafty old chiefs, are ever ready to protest their innocence. Murder and rapine are the business of the young braves. Their girdles are ornamented with the scalps of our brothers and sisters. The blood of innocent children and unoffending women stains their hands, and they are more proud of the trophies which attest their diabolical cruelty than are their treatymaking sachems of the wampum and feathers with which they set city crowds agape. It is full time this should be stopped. Let

us have no more good talk here supplemented by devilish deeds along the Oregon trail. Government should feed and arm no more of these red robbers, whose hand is against every man whom they can surprise or overpower. Our army, instead of menacing citizens of unsound politics on the Atlantic slope, could do good service holding the red men in check, and one of our generals, the gallant Phil Sheridan, knows the proper method for punishing their crimes. When the idle Indian becomes industrious we should protect and aid him—not before. Till then, if he commits a murder or a theft, pursue and punish him. The feathered chiefs and their painted squaws have had too much of pleasure excursions and sight-seeing. Our Western settlers have had far too much of the warwhoop, the smoking cabin, the rifle crack and red-dripping scalping knife. Wise physicians vary the remedy in obstinate cases. Let us try Sheridan's Indian cure.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Governor John M. Goodwin, of Arizona, is at the

Lieutenant Commander C. H. Davis, of the United States Navy, is at the New York Hotel. Ex-Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senor Villena, of the Peruvian Legation, has arrived at the Westminster Hotel

General Werner Myers, of the United States Army, has quarters at the New York Hetel. Ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, is among the late arrivals at the Pitth Avenue

General George B. McClellan and wife, with his father-in-law, General Marcy, of the United States Army, and Miss Marcy and a party of friends, left this city last night on a trip to Utah and Callforn They occupied a special car and expect to have a very enjoyable time.

Lord Frederick Cavendish has become the private secretary of Premier Gladstone. Lord Frederick is a member of the House of Commons. As he will serve without salary it will be some time ere Mr.

Gladstone will "cut Cavendish." Monsignor Capel becomes entitled to the honors of a bishop in his new capacity of domestic prelate

to His Holiness Pope Pius. The Emperor William has purchased the property of Busalt, near Konigsberg, for 37,350 thaters. If

was at this place the Emperor's parents passed their sad season of 1806-'7, and the Emperor hi spent a good part of his youth there.

Americant Abroad.

[From the Paris American Register, July 2).] Professor William L. Montague, Professor of Modern Languages in Amherst College, is passing

General Thomas G. Rhett, of South Carolina, who has been in the Khedive's service for the past two years, and occupies there a very high rank, has been spending the summer north, and is now in Switzerland.

Switzerland.

Sir Fenwick Williams gave a grand dinner at Gibraltar on the 29th ulk., to which a number of Americans were invited, including Mr. and Mrs. Sprague,
General Pennypacker, Mr. and Mrs. Woodhouse and
Mrs. Stevens.

Mr. Stevens.

Charles Futtle, of New York, one of the of merchants of that city, and who acted as the ficial agent of the Union Pacific Railway while road was in construction, is travelling on the tinent with his family, and is now on his wa Paris.

OBITUARY.

Jacob R. Eckfeldt. Jacob R. Eckfeldt, Chief Assayer of the United states Mint, died in Philadelphia yesterday morn

ing. He was seventy years of age, Mr. Eckfelde was a very able man, and faithful as he was talented in the discharge of his duty. He stood at the head of the Assay Department of the American Mint during the past forty years, and was greatly and continuously esteemed by the executive au thority, his own subordinate officers and a wide circle of friends. He was the author of a number circle of Friends. He was the author of a number of valuable works, pertaining to the profession of making the solid medium of monetary circulation, and was long since recognized universally as the acknowledged head of the work of government coining within the territory of the Union. Mr. Eckfeldt was the son of Adam Eckfeldt, who was appointed Chief Coiner of the Mint by President Washington in 1704.

Prince Aject Singh.

Prince Aject Singh has just died at Puttialia, India. He was almost eighty years of age. This chief was the younger son of Hajah Sahib Singh, and in the early days, after the British government took charge of the Cis-Sutlej States, gave a great deal of t cubic to the foreign monarchy and tried to obtain a division of the State between himself, and his brother, Rajah Karam Singh. After many years spent in fruitless intrigue at Delhi and elsewhere he accepted his position, and had for a very tong time fived at Puthalia, where he was on the best terms with his great nephow, the present Maharajan, an ally of Queen Victoria.